

INTED **2020**

14th International
Technology, Education and
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2-4 March, 2020 - Valencia (Spain)

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS



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PHRASEOLOGICAL EQUIVALENCE AS A COMMUNICATION TOOL

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Abstract

"Equivalence is the relation between language forms of different language systems that have the same function in certain text." [1]

The today's world brings us rapid technological development which in itself also carries intensification of communication not only in the field economy and politics but also in the field of culture; this means that what has a crucial role in the development of the world is communication. For its continuous development it is necessary to overcome the obstacles that occur in mutual communication, especially among speakers of different languages. We will indicate equivalence as the main tool for communication, which is finding the right language parallels between the languages in which the communication takes place. In this context we should mention phraseologisms as a specific language category, characteristic of each language individually, which in fact is a major obstacle to communication in different languages. The problem is in the inability to always find suitable equivalents of the source language in the target language, for which finding alternative translation solutions that will capture the semantic meaning is recommended [2]. In this paper we will try to clarify the term equivalence through examples of German and English phraseologisms, as widely used languages, and to emphasize the importance of the term equivalence in relation to phraseologisms.

Keywords: communication, equivalence, phraseologisms, paraphrasing.

1 INTRODUCTION

Phraseologisms as a specific linguistic category have recently caused a number of waves in the linguistic profession, which leads to a lot of ambiguities and dilemmas we are also facing as university professors. According to [3], phraseological expressions are word collocations used in a language as complete ready-made linguistic elements with a single meaning, so the meaning of the phraseological expression does not correspond with the meanings of the individual components that make it up. In order to be able to analyze them, we first have to define and distinguish them from other linguistic categories in the language. In this context, we should mention that the link between the word components of a phraseological expression is tight and that their order is unchangeable and therefore they are considered equivalent with other sentence members, although sometimes there is a phraseological expression in the form of an entire sentence. Thus the term equivalence appears in the very definition of phraseologisms and continues in the research related to any problems of phraseology, so we decided to emphasize its significant role and to analyze it as the main communication tool.

2 MAIN FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGISMS

Fleischer is mainly concerned with the characterization of the internal structure of phraseologisms, and the purpose is to distinguish them from non-phraseological phrases. The syntactic structure of a phraseologism may consist of a non-prepositional phrase *zwischen Tür und Angel, die Flinte ins Korn werfen*, one prepositional construction *Ihn sticht der Hafer*, or one sentence *Yes beißt die Maus keinen Faden ab* [4].

„Die richtige Verwendung eines Phraseologismus erfordert, dass die phraseologischen Bestandteile (Komponenten, Konstituenten) in ihrer Gebundenheit (Festigkeit) erkannt und von den Variablen unterschieden werden.“ [4]

To identify and distinguish them from other non-phraseological linguistic units, we list four distinctive features that unite phraseologisms. These features are of great help in recognizing them in texts:

- 1 **Polylexicity** (Polylexikalität / Mehrwortstruktur) - is a feature that is said to be "striking in the eye" [5] and it comes from the Greek word "poly" - "very" and "lexis" - "word".

- 2 **Idiomatizität** (Idiomatizität) - To separate phrasemes from other free phrases, idiomatic meaning is one of the most important criteria.
- 3 **Stabilität** (Stabilität/ Festigkeit) supports the fact that the components of phraseologisms cannot change, or if they do, it is insignificant.
- 4 **Lexikalisierung**, reproducibility (Lexikalisierung, Reproduzierbarkeit) is the memorization of phraseologisms as lexicographic units in the lexicon. This is quite common for words, but it is an additional feature for a syntactic phrase [4].

3 THE NOTION OF EQUIVALENCE

As we can conclude from the above-stated, phraseologisms are in themselves specific language units in each language and, as such, they cause difficulties in the process of communication itself. Our intention is to help facilitate the process of their study and their proper transmission from the source language into the target language. To this end, we will try to clarify the notion of phraseological equivalence as the main communication tool when it comes to unhindered communication because only by clarifying this notion will it be possible to overcome the obstacles that lead to many ambiguities, or even to the interruption of communication. [1] defines the term equivalence as a relation between language forms of in different languages that have the same function in a particular text. When it comes to equivalence between two languages, that is, between the source language and the target language, then we should assume full or partial synchronization of the linguistic meaning. In such cases, it is usually a matter of partial equivalence, that is, equivalence with respect to semantic features. The notion of equivalence plays a major role, not only in the science of translation, but also in contrastive and in bilingual phraseology. In the three sciences, language units of different kind and size are sorted, starting with the word, i.e. the statement, up to the text. They mutually intertwine, but differ in the units that they take for processing, at the level at which the classification is performed, and for what purpose it is done.

3.1 The notion of equivalence as a problem in the science of translation

The science of translation aims to translate the text of the source language as accurately as possible into the target language. As an object for analysis, there is an entire text or a complete linguistic unit that needs to be successfully transferred within a given context. It is based on *parole* and aims to identify the factors that provide full reproduction of a text from the source language with the target language means. The translation science moves in this direction, trying to provide as appropriate a translation as possible. But, we need to know that not all features of the text can be literally translated from one language into another; here, above all, it is a matter of cultural specificity that characterizes the text. When it comes to phraseologisms, special care should be taken to find an appropriate phraseologism that will have as many as possible harmonized traits with the phraseologism in the target language.

3.2 The notion of equivalence as a problem in contrastive phraseology

Ihr Ziel ist die vergleichende Untersuchung der phraseologischen Systeme von zwei oder mehr Sprachen und die Herausarbeitung der Gemeinsamkeiten und Unterschiede“ [4].

The purpose of contrastive phraseology lies in the systematic language comparison (Sprachvergleich), at all levels. The problems that arise refer to the names, i.e. the relations of the language expressions - the extra linguistic state of things. From this starting point, we can face the problem of encountering many internal and external linguistic paraphrases that will have to be classified. This is about all possible verbalizations, state of things, action, and question of transforming language units from one language to another, and so on. When comparing translated language units, i.e. expressions, different variants are obtained, which, of course, can be considered valid, but the question is what about the expressions, phraseologisms, which, if translated, will have no meaning. Because of this, the definition of equivalence in the field of contrastive research becomes questionable, which says that the language units of the source language rarely have the same meaning from a linguistic aspect with the units of the target language, but they can function in the same situation. Such language units are fully translatable only if they are interchangeable with other language units from the source language in the target language.

Contrastive phraseology relies mostly on the criterion of maximum semantic identity, which is limited, and also on the criterion of formal similarity, i.e. formal classification of the elements of the source

language and the target language. This limits the possibility to use translatable equivalents in contrastive studies, in which case expressions and texts will be translated, and not the language units. The translated equivalent is, in fact, the so-called linguistic deposit, where the translator - researcher finds equivalents among the language units, expressions and texts in the source language, and not among the structures and sentences in both languages. Contrastive phraseology aims at comparing the system in the field of harmonized and non-harmonized structures. [13] speaks about systematicity of the equivalent terms in confrontational, comparative linguistics, while [14] separates systematic equivalents of the contrasting phraseology from translational equivalents in a text. The researcher must find the most appropriate equivalent and separate it from others, while taking into account the basic criterion - denotative value. So, from the foregoing, we can conclude that one researcher will be successful in his/her work only if he/she detects the most appropriate equivalents of the language units of the source language in the target language.

3.3 The notion of equivalence as a problem in bilingual phraseology

„Die zweisprachige Phraseographie beschäftigt sich mit der Beschaffenheit der Lemmata im phraseologischen Wörterbuch und sucht für sie geeignete fremdsprachige Entsprechungen“ [2].

Therefore, the most important problem that must be overcome is the formation of concrete equivalent relations between the units of the source language and the target language. The ultimate goal is always to determine one or more maximum approximate equivalents of the source language in the target language. The ultimate goal is always to determine one or more of the maximum approximate equivalents of the source language in the target language. However, in bilingual phraseology, the problem of equivalence actually exists because equivalence should mean complete or almost complete matches of meaning and of constituent elements of a phraseologism of the source language with the one that we offer as its equivalent in the target language [2]. Full matches or equivalents in bilingual phraseology are very difficult to find; therefore a solution is offered, we would say an extraordinary one, and that is listing a number of approximate equivalents that would help to completely capture the semantics of a given phraseologism from the source language in the target language, even allowing its paraphrasing [15], [2].

The issue of phraseological equivalence in different languages is partly explored within the language, and partly in other scientific disciplines. In addition, this research is based on various issues. Through this different view of the problem, there are various research results. However, representatives of various research disciplines usually consider the problem of equivalence isolated from each other. Therefore, the questions and results mainly refer only to a part of the problem of equivalence. Statements are usually made only on the basis of *parole* or *langue*, which leads to one-sided or incomplete results. Therefore, the results obtained are not entirely relevant and cannot be considered absolute [2].

The closest to our view is that of [16], who distinguishes five types of equivalence in phraseologisms and they are:

- a. **Full equivalence (Volläquivalenz)** - synchronizing at semantic, structural and lexical levels in both languages, in the language-source (German) and the language-target Macedonian):
 - Wie ein Fisch auf dem Trockenen [17].
 - Like a fish out of water [18].
- b. **Partial equivalence (Teiläquivalenz)** - synchronization with minimal concessions in terms of pictoriality, lexical synchronization, semantics or function, they are minimal and do not affect their synchronized meaning and therefore we call them partial rather than full equivalents:
 - Die großen Fische fressen die kleinen [10].
 - Big fish eat little fish/The strong overwhelm the weak.
- c. **Zero equivalence (Nulläquivalenz)** – Non-phraseological equivalence, i.e., in the absence of a synonymous or antonymous equivalent in the target language, we reach for translation or describing the action:
 - Wenn es dem Esel zu wohl wird, geht er aufs Eis [10].
 - When the donkey is doing well, it can walk on ice (author D.K.).

- d. **Semantic equivalence (Semantische Äquivalenz)** – semantic synchronization, but differences in form and even in pictoriality:
 - Man soll das Fell des Bären verteilen, bevor man ihn erlegt hat [17].
 - Don't count your chickens before they're hatched.
- e. **False equivalents (Falsche Freunde)** - so called because they are really false friends of the translator/researcher. They are formally identical, but in relation to their meaning they have nothing in common:
 - Sie brachte mich auf die Palme.
(literal meaning: She took me off the palm tree) (author D.K.).
 - She drove me nuts.

4 PHRASEOLOGISMS AS A COMMUNICATION TOOL

Phraseologisms aim to enrich the language because they contain folk wisdom and rules of life laid down by ancestors, thereby enhancing daily communication and, of course, clarifying the message to be conveyed by the speaker's statement. The choice of phraseologisms and their content depends on the speaker's needs, the participant in communication, or the purpose the speaker wishes to achieve in the communication process. Communication ability means the acquisition of the material needed for achieving the global goal of the speaker. Phraseologisms are actually a reflection of a nation's culture and carry information about cultural, political and social events in a given period, such as:

- „Politik der verbrannten Erde“- scorched-earth policy - a WWII strategy used by all commanders to destroy anything that might be useful to the enemy when retreating from a position;
- „nur Bahnhof verstehen“- dates back to the 18th century when there was an unsuccessful attempt to build train stations that symbolized the return of German troops home, but it remained only on words.

The linguistic forms and structures containing phraseologisms serve as an instrument for the realization of communicative intentions. Foreign language phraseologisms contain reference information on the culture of that language and on their proper use as language tools. Most studies on the acquisition of phraseologisms point to play as the easiest way to learn them so that students have them in their vocabulary from an early age and can then use them in their daily communication as simple communication tools.

5 PHRASEOLOGISMS AS A LINGUISTIC TOOL

Phraseologisms are regarded as linguistic material consisting of a structure and it is grammatically correct not to place emphasis on the correctness of the sentence but on the understanding of the context in which the sentence is used in linguistic communicative situations of a given foreign language. Phraseology is integrated into the teaching of foreign languages in order to develop a language and linguistic competence.

6 CONCLUSION

Communication is a process of information exchange through a common system of symbols that takes place in every segment of everyday life and in every social sphere. For unhindered communication, it is necessary to fulfill many conditions, but our intention is to emphasize equivalence, i.e. phraseological equivalence as a communication tool for smooth conduct of communication in a foreign language.

We live in a world that communicates intensively within the frameworks of economy, politics and culture, whereby the need for developing communication skills of individuals arises not only in communicating in mother tongue, but also in a foreign language. Hence the need to develop communication competences based on the knowledge of as many world languages as possible. It is not accidentally said that "The more languages you speak, the more of a person you are ", an essential message of the modern age in which we live and communicate. In the process of communicating in a foreign language, we face many problems, from which, as the least researched

one, we will point out the problem of equivalence, that is, phraseological equivalence that in itself means a greater degree of knowledge not only of the mother tongue but also of the foreign language, as well as of the culture, tradition, economic and political events of it. In the above chapters we tried to give an overview of this topic by explaining the notion of equivalence, the notion of phraseology and their role in the communication process.

We hope that with this paper we tried to answer the question "Why do we consider phraseological equivalences as a communication tool?" Because phraseologisms are an indispensable part of everyday communication that, if transformed from the source language (mother tongue) into the target language (foreign language) should get across the appropriate message they carry within. Phraseologisms as language units characteristic for each language and specific in terms of their complexity require additional attention, especially in the process of bilingual communication. If the speaker succeeds in capturing the phraseological equivalence in the communication process, then we can freely say that it is a successful communication in which the message from the sender to the recipient has been successfully transmitted.

We give the following example as an illustration:

- 1 Die Mutter wäscht ihrem Sohn den Kopf. (The mother washes her son's hair);
- 2 Die Mutter sieht sich das Zeugnisbuch des Sohnes an, ist unzufrieden mit ihren Leistungen und wäscht ihm den Kopf. (The mother sees the son's report card and, displeased with his success, scolds him.).

In both sentences, the same language form is used; in the first sentence, there is free connecting of lexemes into a free linguistic form, while in the second one we have the non-free merging of the lexemes into a fixed form called phraseologism. If the speaker is not familiar with the notion of phraseological equivalence, there will be obstacles in communication, that is, there will be an interruption in the process of transferring the message from the speaker to the recipient, because it an incomprehensible message will be transmitted (Мајката го гледа свидетелството на синот и незадоволна од неговиот успех му ја мие главата). The transmission of such an incomprehensible message will lead to an interruption of communication and an uneasy situation among the participants in the process of communication, and therefore, through this paper, we tried to point out the phraseological equivalence as an important communication tool to which very little attention has been paid so far. We hope this paper will encourage many language lovers, linguists, phraseologists, paramedics and researchers to delve deeper into this issue and point to significant knowledge in this area.

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